

REPORT
OF
THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA
FOR THE YEAR 1882
WITH NECROLOGICAL NOTICES



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GRANT, FAIRES & RODGERS,
PRINTERS.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1883.
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Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October,
November, and December.
Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.



To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1882. During the year there were held eight meetings, at which fifteen papers and communications were read; fifteen resident, seven corresponding, and one honorary members were elected, making twenty-three in all; two members resigned, and eight died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 415; coins and antiquities, 139; letters received, 722; letters, publications, packages, etc., sent, 1740.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

JANUARY 5TH.

Dr. Brinton delivered an address on *The Books of Chilan Balam, the Sacred and Historic Records of the Mayas of Yucatan*. These are a series of manuscripts written by the native Indians of that country, and contain

a great deal that is interesting to the antiquary, ethnologist and linguist. They are in the Maya language, and have never been published, nor even translated into any European tongue. Their contents relate to the ancient history of the Yucatan Indians before the discovery of America, the methods they adopted in computing time, their hieroglyphics and mythology, their system of numeration, the prophecies of their priests, their medical treatment of disease, descriptions of their first intercourse with the whites, and other such matters. The name Chilán Balam is the title of the priest who was the official augur in the ancient religion, and was appointed to declare the character of the year or epoch when it began.

Some of these books are partly written in the sacred hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Mayas. Dr. Brinton stated that he had compared these hieroglyphics with those found in some Maya manuscripts written long before the Conquest, and that they were clearly identical, though with variations in form.

Dr. Brinton added that he had in his possession copies made in facsimile of several of these sacred books, and that no other copies, he believed, were to be found in the United States, and even in Yucatan they are very rare. This address has been printed and distributed by the Society.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y., a corresponding member of the Society, on December 17th, 1881. in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber exhibited a large and interesting series of photographs of Peruvian pottery.

Dr. Brinton made a further communication in reference to the chromo-photographic printing of the Dresden codex.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, The 1st day of January, A. D. 1883, will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of our Society ; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report to the Society the best manner of celebrating this auspicious event.

The consideration of these resolutions was postponed till the next meeting.

FEBRUARY 2D.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Lundy read a paper on the subject of *Antique Coin-Symbols*, founded on three old coins obtained at Paestum in February, 1860. These coins were genuine antiques, illustrating three stages of the art of coinage, as well as three corresponding stages of mythological development. The first coinage of the world being hieratic, of which these three coins are undoubted specimens, we see on the first of them traces of a Sybarite origin, which Millingen, who made these coins a special study, places at 600 B. C. The coin is brass, delicately wrought; and bears on the obverse a finely proportioned nude human figure seated. A line runs across the coin just below this figure, probably indicating the surface of the sea; and below this line, in old Greek letters, is the name of Posidonia. The nude figure is probably Venus. On the reverse, we can trace what seems to be a serpent coiled round the edge, and enclosing a prominence which may be a tortoise or a seal, or possibly, a dolphin and his rider.

The second coin was copper, the first material of all known coinage. The obverse presents what seems to be a seal or dolphin among rocks or islands. The reverse bears the legend of Ægina in old Greek characters. Its date, notwithstanding Millingen, is probably 800 years B. C., inasmuch as the island of Ægina was then the great naval and commercial power of the Mediterranean, and coined money for the King of Argos at a later date. Its own coinage must have been earlier, and according to Humphreys, at the date just given.

The third and last coin exhibited was a rude, thick copper one, stamped on one side only. It bears the device of an ass-headed man, probably Midas of Phrygia. It marks a transition period between the purely animal and human devices of other coinage, by a combination of both. It illustrates that change in hieratic sentiment which was rising to the more rational conception of the Divine Power, as best represented in man as his own image and counterpart.

This man-ass or mammon worship was traced back to India, and forward to Christian Europe, until the Renaissance of the 16th century put an end to it in the Churches, and remanded it to the Stock Exchanges of the great cities of the world. The paper concluded with a sarcasm on

the great silver dollars of the U. S. coinage, suggesting that instead of the American eagle or the goddess of liberty, a man-ass with a peacock's tail be substituted as a fitting device illustrative of Congressional wisdom.

MARCH 2D.

Among the donations were various coins and medals, one of which was a copy of an early *Gnostic Amulet*, bearing on the obverse the helmeted head of a mailed warrior, from whose temple curled a horn; on the collar of his dress was the Hebrew word "Moshe" (Moses); on the reverse was in Hebrew the beginning of the first of the Ten Commandments, arranged in four lines, the letters in the last lines being separated without regarding the words of which they formed part. The reverse reads, "Lo yiyeh lekha alohim ngal panai." "There shall be no other God before me."

Mr. Chandler exhibited two very valuable and interesting manuscripts, being the register of visitors at the parish church of Huckwall, where Lord Byron was buried. These registers run to 1847, and contain the names of many well-known persons, including Washington Irving, Martin Van Buren and Lady Leigh, the poet's sister, whose memory vampires and ghouls lately have been bespattering. The sexton gave these volumes to an American, who left them in his will to a relation who became unfortunate in business and was compelled to give them as collateral to a Philadelphia merchant.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a paper entitled the *Lying of the Stars*, exhibiting some amusing phases of astrological superstition.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Henry Wilham Henfrey, author of *Numismata Cromwelliana*, a corresponding member of the Society, as having taken place at Bromley, Kent, England, July 31, 1881, in the 29th year of his age. Also, the death of Niels Frederick Sehested, a corresponding member of the Society, at Broholm, Denmark, on January 15, 1882, in his sixty-ninth year.

Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., Robert C. Davis and John R. Baker were appointed a committee to report on the proper manner of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

Specimens were shown of the coinage issued by Belgium commemorating the semi-centennial anniversary of the independence of that king-

dom, 1880. It bears on the obverse the accolated heads of Leopold I. and Leopold II., the first monarch and the reigning monarch, and is a piece of historic interest. Also some notes issued by the celebrated bank of John Law, in Paris, in the early part of the last century; an invitation to Benjamin Franklin while in Paris, in 1778, to meet a Masonic lodge and sup with it; a notice from the King of France to Franklin as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, that no levee would be held on a certain day; and an engraving by James Peller Malcom, (his business card) an early Philadelphia engraver. Also, a series of coins issued by the Empress Maria Theresa, showing her as a young girl, as a woman, and in old age; also, one of her consort Joseph.

A letter was read from Professor Butler asking information as to the purchasing power of money *tempore* Raphael as compared with the present day; the weight of the ducat in 1520, how much gold, how much silver; if the grain was a weight which did not vary; if the Italian scudo of that era was silver or gold, and what its value was; the weight and value of the gold florin in Raphael's day.

Professor Butler presented to the society a photograph of a silver medal, weighing 7.76 grains, diameter 140 by the scale of the Society, usually known as the American scale, which was found in a mound near Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi. The legend is obliterated, but the head on the obverse is similar to that on the coinage of Carolus III. and Carolus IV., of Spain. On the reverse is a cactus wreath surrounding a partly-obliterated inscription, of which the last word seems to be "Merito."

A photograph was exhibited of a cameo representing the triumphal procession of Magnentius at Mursa, A. D., 351. The Emperor is represented in a quadriga, holding in his right hand a scroll and pointing to the labarum. It is an agate-onyx, remarkable both for its unusual size (six inches by four inches) and the beauty of its workmanship. It is now in the cabinet of Herr Bichler, of Baden bei Wien.

A large bronze medal was presented, struck in 1864, in honor of the gallant services of General Henry M. Naglee. On the obverse is a figure of the General leading on his men to the attack of a fortification inscription, "Fair Oaks:" exergue, "31 May, 1862." Reverse, "To General H. M. Naglee, a token of admiration and respect for his gallant

services." Surrounding the inscription are the words, "The Peninsula, Chickahominy, the Carolinas."

APRIL 6TH.

Attention was called to the work which has been done by the Archæological Institute of America, a society formed in Boston, in 1879, for the purpose of promoting and directing archæological investigation and research by sending out expeditions for special investigations, by aiding the efforts of intelligent explorers, and by other means. During the past year investigations were carried on at its instance at Cholula and Mitla, in Mexico, and at Assos, in the Grecian Archipelago. The results obtained in this place have been very interesting and important, and it is of the greatest consequence that the work should continue. The work of the association was commended to the Society and to the public in general.

Dr. Brinton spoke of two recent works—one by Dr. Le Plongeon, the other by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly—both upon the ancient history of America. Dr. Brinton expressed the hope that these productions would not be looked upon at home or abroad as fair specimens of American scholarship in the field of archæology and linguistics, as they are both characterized by extravagant and ridiculous theories, and a positive absence of scientific research. They are calculated to bring sound antiquarian study into contempt, and to retard the recognition of real labor in that branch. He wished, therefore, in the name of the Society, to enter a protest against any such books as these being classed among the products of American science.

The Society adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, It is the opinion of this Society that the hasty generalizations contained in the works above mentioned are not a correct expression of the position taken by American scholars with reference to the subjects discussed.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Dr. George Smith, of Darby, Pa., an honorary member of the Society, on March 10th, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a paper entitled "Remarks upon a Coin of Sicyon."

A photograph copy was exhibited of the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*. It is No. CLXXIII. of the Parker collection, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and came originally from Canterbury, where it had belonged to the monastery of Christ Church. It contains the annals of England from the invasion by Julius Cæsar, down to A. D. 1070. The first handwriting ends at page 33, at the year 891 A. D.; this part was probably composed under the influence, if not by the authorship, of King Alfred. It is certainly of West Saxon origin.

MAY 4TH.

Among the donations received were the following plaster moulds from Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff:

1. A coronation medal of Alexander VI.
2. A cast from a zinc medallion representing the head of Christ, whose workmanship evidently proved it to be contemporaneous with Albert Dürer.
3. A mould from a very early brass which was first cast in metal and then chiselled (not chased).

A magnificent missal of the twelfth century was exhibited, the beauty of the mechanical execution and color of the subjects illuminated, was only equalled by the remarkable freedom of treatment of the subjects illustrated, which no modern ideas could tolerate in a prayer-book. The missal itself was considered by the members of the Society the finest which has ever come under their notice.

Mr. J. Davis Duffield read a paper entitled *Are Man and Ape akin?* translated by him from the German of Prof. Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, N. Y., in which the Darwinian theory of descent and selection was attacked.

Dr. Robert Patterson Robins read a communication on the first tramway ever built in the United States, in which he proved that the first of such roads was built in 1809, in Philadelphia, and had been in process of incubation since 1807. *The Aurora* of July, 1809, contains the full particulars of the successful experiment of Mr. Leiper, who was therefore the first in America to engage in such a work.

Mr. J. C. Chandler, of Bristol, England, presented through Mr. Thomas, four small bronze Roman coins, which are a portion of a hoard discovered about ten years ago near Tintern, in Monmouthshire, England.

Mr. A. E. Richards, of Firenzè, Italiá, presented three Roman bronze coins.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, of Kingston, R. I., a corresponding member of the Society, on April 10th, 1882, in his seventy-first year. Also the death of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn., a corresponding member of the Society, on May 3d, 1882, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Hart read memoirs which he had prepared of the late Lewis H. Morgan and Dr. George Smith.

Mr. Victor Duruy, Membre de l' Institute de France, presented to the Society his colossal work on the History of the Romans, superbly illustrated and bound, for which an especial vote of thanks was ordered to be conveyed to him.

During the summer months it is not customary to hold meetings, and none were called until

OCTOBER 5TH.

The committee on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society reported that addresses would be delivered by Vice-President Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., and by the Rev. John P. Lundy, D. D.

On motion, the committee was continued.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., called to the attention of the Society some very fine aboriginal stone implements found last spring on the grounds of George G. Lobdell, Esq., of Wilmington, near the mouth of the Christiana river, some six feet below the surface, in a soft, peat-like soil; that in last July he had, by the invitation of Mr. Lobdell, visited the place of the find. The stone of which the implements are made is dissimilar to any other within miles of the location of the discovery.

A number of fine impressions from antique gems in the possession of Rev. S. S. Lewis, M. A., F. S. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, were exhibited.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a description of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

A synopsis of a paper by Mr. Horatio Hale, a corresponding member of the Society, upon the subject of *Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language*, was read and discussed.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of William S. Vaux, senior Vice-President of the Society, on May 5th, 1882, aged seventy-one.

The Treasurer reported that the lease of the Society's hall had been extended for a year from November 1, at the same rent.

Among the coins donated were four of the late Imperial Alexandrian series, presented by J. B. Trott, Esq.; six Roman coins, found at Tintern, Monmouthshire, England, by J. C. Chandler, Esq., of Bristol, England, presented by him through Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, Wales; a medal, presented to the Mayor of Cardiff (Alfred Thomas, Esq.) on the occasion of the opening of the new free library and School of Art Museum at that city. The latter was given to the Society by Thomas H. Thomas, Esq. of Cardiff, the well-known artist.

Mr. William S. Baker exhibited a very remarkable brass medal struck during the first Presidency of Washington. The obverse bears his bust, with wig, and in uniform; inscription, "George Washington, of Virginia." Reverse, fifteen cannon balls arranged pyramidically in five rows above two crossed swords; inscription, "General of the Army, 1775, resigned the command 1783, elected President of the United States 1789." Only four of this medal are known to exist; one in lead, two in copper, and the present one in brass.

NOVEMBER 2D.

A letter was read from Mr. Horatio Hale in reference to the synopsis of his paper on *Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language*, read at the last meeting, in which he asked that the Society should not come to any definite conclusion on its merits until the paper itself as a whole had been published.

An account was read of the late discovery of a Roman town near Poitiers.

The Garfield, Diplomatic, and Great Seal medals were exhibited, and placed in the cabinets of the Society.

Messrs. Charles Henry Hart, William S. Baker and Robert Coulton Davis were appointed a committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year.

A number of donations were received, including Conder's Tokens and the Virtuoso's Guide, from A. B. Taylor, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Isaac Myer read an essay on the "Theoretical Kabbalah of the Hebrews," of which the following is a synopsis furnished by himself. He defined it to be a traditional and esoteric, religious, metaphysical and physical philosophy, received for ages by the initiated from mouth to ear. The first is grouped around the *Merkaba* or Chariot Throne mentioned in Ezekiel, and is an *Arcana Judaica*, and the latter, around the Sepher Yetzira or Book of Creation.

He referred to the number of scholars who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of the kabbalah, and to the disciples of the Rose-Cross or Rosicrucians, and the modern theosophist, Jacob Böhme. He ascribed the germs of the Kabbalah to the archaic Oriental Wisdom religion, that they were to be found in the writings of ancient Aryans, Akkadians, Chaldeans, Hindus, Buddhists, Egyptians, Arabians, and probably those of the Chinese, also in the doctrines of the Nasareans or Christians of St. John, the Sethites, Sabeans, the sect of the Sufi, Parsees and the Gnostics, Ophites, &c. That the Kabbalah was to be found in the doctrines of both the Old and New Testament. in the latter, in the writings of John and Paul. He referred to the origin, &c. of the Sepher Yetzira and the Zohar or Book of Light, the Kabbalist Bible. He then read an analysis and translation of the Siphra Detzniutha or Book of Secrets, the oldest treatise in the Zohar. In it the transition from the infinite to the finite, from absolute unity to multiplicity, pure intelligence to matter, is portrayed under the image of the Balance, the Spirit and Matter, Male and Female, Positive and Negative held together by the Attraction or Harmony in the material universe, as is the Good and Evil, by man's Free-will, in the Spiritual and Moral. Then follow numerous mysteries and explanations which cannot be detailed or explained in the present publication.

DECEMBER 7TH.

Signor Niccolo Scarselli, of Firenze, presented to the Society a photograph of the medal just issued in commemoration of Guiseppe Garibaldi. The obverse bears his name and a finely executed portrait bust; reverse,

a bundle of fasces, &c., in a wreath surrounded by the inscription "Al Campione Invitto del Popolo. Morto a Caprera II Giugno MDCCCLXXXII."

Mr. Thomas H. Thomas, of Cardiff, Wales, presented a sketch (executed by himself) of a cup-and-ring-marked granite boulder at Humewood Castle, County Wicklow, Ireland. It was discovered in a copse of the castle park, several feet under the earth. Mr. Thomas called especial attention in his communication to the fact that the boulder was of no great size (4 feet x 2 feet), while usually such markings occur upon fixed rocks. The design is so symmetrical that it might almost be called a pattern. He suggested that perhaps in these curious works might be discerned the germ of serpentine ornament.

Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber presented to the Society a set of rude tools used by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in making and decorating their pottery. They include small brushes made from the succa, a trowel made from a piece of gourd, smoothing-stone for polishing the surface of the pottery, &c., from Laguna, N. M. Also portions of broken pottery, unbaked, showing process of manufacture and ornamentation. Also clays from which Pueblo pottery is made, and Kaolin and coloring minerals used in decorating the Pueblo wares all from Laguna, N. M. Also specimens of catlinite, from the Great Red Pipestone Quarry at Coteau des Prairies, Minnesota, from which the modern Indians make their pipes or calumets.

Among the objects exhibited were a very finely preserved deed dated 1583, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and one of Charles I., 1632; also a gilt electrotpe copy of the broad seal of the Confederate States of America. Among the donations were from Mr. E. A. Barber eight photographs of Chiriqui and Peruvian bronze, silver and golden objects, and a Peruvian flute pierced with five holes.

Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Chairman of the Committee on Antiquities, presented the following report on the Archæology of the year 1882:

While the past twelve months have not been particularly rich in anthropological results of a startling nature, a number of interesting minor discoveries have been made within the limits of the United States, as well as abroad. The Peabody Museum of Ethnology and Archæology at Cambridge has continued its explorations of the stone graves of Ten-

nessee with gratifying results. The Archæological Section of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, has shown signs of increased activity, and has made preparations for the collection and permanent preservation of the contents of the Missouri mounds. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, has examined a number of ancient earthworks within a radius of a hundred miles, one of which promises to reveal a method of mound building hitherto unknown. Mr. Frank H. Cushing, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, has continued his studies amongst the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico. The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, has made arrangements for the investigation of an important, but neglected, branch of American Ethnology,—the study of native American music. Prof. Charles Rau, of the Smithsonian, has collected material for an elaborate work on *Pre-historic fishing in Europe and North America*, and the Government has issued several valuable works bearing upon the Anthropology of the United States. In brief, the work which has been done by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum and the Bureau of Ethnology, during the past year, is immense in every line of investigation.

During the month of September, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, explored several artificial shell-heaps on the coast of Maine. Bones of the moose, deer, bear, wolf, beaver, seal and porpoise, were found amongst the debris of shells, which included large numbers of a species of oysters which is now rarely seen in that locality. Amongst many arrow-points and flint knives, one polished stone celt was discovered, and implements of bone were found in abundance, including a harpoon-head, such as is common on the northwest coast, but of rare occurrence along the shores of the Atlantic.

The recent discovery in California of what were believed to be human foot-prints, in a layer of shale, beneath fifteen feet of solid rock, was received by some anthropologists as conclusive proof of the high antiquity of man in America; but Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, a corresponding member of the Society, has demonstrated that the foot-prints are those of some member of the family of sloth. The Calaveras skull which was found under Table Mountain is now generally believed to be authentic.

Through Dr. Brinton, who has placed us in communication with Miss Margaretta Bowles, of Tennessee, we learn of the discovery of ancient

Chinese coins in the cairns of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia. In answer to a letter asking for the particulars of this discovery, Miss Bowles has kindly furnished the following information :

On Vancouver's Island there are believed to be about 3000 ancient graves, or cairns, as they are generally called, a number of which have been opened by Mr. James Deans, on whose property several occur. In the majority of those examined were human bones, while others contained only traces of fire. They are generally low, in some cases projecting above the surface not more than a few inches. In one of them and scattered in the near vicinity, Mr. Deans found twenty-six Chinese coins. Two of these he presented to Miss Bowles. One was lost, and a cast of the other has been sent to Dr. Brinton for examination. The original was submitted to several intelligent Chinese, who pronounced it very old. Efforts are now being made to procure at least one good specimen from the discoverer for the Society's collection. From Dr. Brinton we also learn of recent discoveries of large quantities of pottery, stone implements and idols, in the cuttings of the Central Mexican railroad. The collection included several fine terra-cotta vases, one of which is a portrait vase found near Toluca, of which I exhibit a photograph. It is a human figure, with characteristic head and face, showing the manner of ornamenting the ears. Some of the vases are caricatures of men and animals, indicating a keen sense of humor and a remarkable degree of culture on the part of the Aztecs. There are also several copper needles obtained from the sepulchres of San Juan Teotihuacan, probably the most ancient monuments in Mexico.

In South America, interesting discoveries have also been made. A collection of antiquities, embracing two groups of objects, has been sent to Brooklyn by Mr. Randall, consul at Sabanilla, United States of Columbia. The first series consists of objects of aboriginal workmanship, such as gold and silver images and personal ornaments, nose-rings, ear-rings, breast-plates and belts, a clay figure, said to contain thirty per cent. of solid dust in its composition, and a jar with cover, which when found enclosed two golden figures, all from *huacas*, or ancient Indian graves. The remaining objects in the collection are Spanish relics of the 16th century, including gold coins, bells and pendants, a pearl necklace, diamond and pearl ear-rings, a gold locket, an emerald cross, opal and

emerald rings, a silver plate, cup, saucer and bowls and some feather-work on glass, besides many other quaint and curious things.

In concluding this brief and incomplete report, the committee would respectfully suggest that the Society order a circular letter prepared for distribution amongst consuls and scientific men in foreign countries, soliciting their aid in gathering information relating to aboriginal peoples and in collecting objects of native workmanship for our museum. It is believed that an official request of this nature would elicit many new facts and materially increase our collection of antiquities, which results could not be attained through individual enterprise.

Dr. Brinton presented his newly published works entitled *The American Hero Myths* and *The Maya Chronicle*.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Henry C. Murphy, a corresponding member of the Society, as having taken place at Brooklyn on December 1, in the seventy-third year of his age.

On motion, the Committee on Archæology was requested to consider the propriety of placing in Memorial Hall the archæological collections of the Society, and ordered to report at the next meeting.

On motion, the Curator of Archæology was directed to prepare a circular to be sent to kindred societies, asking for exchange of information on germane subjects.

An impression of a remarkable Chinese coin, found in the cairns at Vancouver's Island, B. C., was presented to the Society. Intelligent and educated Chinese have pronounced it 3,000 years old.

The Committee on celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Society was directed to invite kindred societies to attend the celebration by delegate.

The Secretary is happy to be able to report the continued prosperity of the Society, and that the interest of its members in our labors continues unabated. It may be mentioned as a gratifying fact, that the Manual which he prepared as a hand-book to the coins deposited by and through the Society in the Pennsylvania Museum at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, has already reached its second edition, showing how much the general public are attracted by our exhibition. Our coins have been supplied with new cases, through the liberality of President

Price, and Messrs. L. A. Scott, Rogers, Jüngerich and Culin,—and the display is in process of re-arrangement, Mr. R. Coulton Davis, Curator of Numismatics, and the Corresponding Secretary, spending one day every week at the Hall for that purpose. But it is believed that the arrangement cannot be completed for some months, as there are many details to be completed involving great care and labor.

The Society receives, in exchange for its publications, those of many kindred Societies throughout America and Europe, thus laying the foundation for what it is to be hoped may become in time a specialty library of considerable importance. This end could be furthered if each of our members would each year present to us a work on some subject germane to our organization.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the Society will be celebrated on the first Thursday of January, 1883, and it is intended to publish the proceedings on that occasion, together with the list of members, and the Constitution and By-Laws, of which the edition is at present exhausted.

All which is respectfully submitted by

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,

Corresponding Secretary.

NECROLOGICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer.

LEWIS H. MORGAN.

Science and literature within the last few months have been robbed of many of their most brilliant intellects and profound exponents; but all of these together are not so serious a loss to the pursuits and investigations we follow, as is borne in the death of Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester. Mr. Morgan was born in the village of Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York, November 21st, 1818, and was the ninth child and seventh son of Hon. Jedediah Morgan, by his second wife, Harriet Steele, daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Hartford, Conn. He was thus a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of two of the early settlers of New England—paternally from James Morgan, who came to this country from Wales, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1636, and maternally from John Steele, who emigrated from England and settled in what is now Cambridge, Mass., in 1641. James Morgan married in Roxbury, August 6th, 1640, Margery Hill, and ten years later removed to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut. Here his sons and grandsons and great-grandsons for five generations, lived and died, until Thomas Morgan, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, in 1792, when fifty years of age, removed to Scipio, Cayuga County, New York.

Lewis Morgan had the advantage of an excellent preliminary education, and was graduated by Union College, at Schenectady, in the Class of 1840. It was while in college that he adopted from fancy the initial "H" in his name, which, when asked what it stood for, would say "Henry, if anything." He was named "by his sponsors in baptism," simply LEWIS. On leaving college he studied law, was admitted to practice in 1844, and took up his residence in Rochester. He soon attained a prominent position at the bar, and in 1852, became interested in a projected railroad from Marquette, "in the wilds of the West," to the iron region on the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as in the

mines themselves. In both of these enterprises he was so successful that he was enabled, in 1862, to give up his practice, and ten years later to retire from all business, and devote himself to his favorite literary and scientific pursuits. These railroad and mining interests had far wider results than the mere pecuniary benefit derived, as we shall see in the sequel.

Returning from college to Aurora, Mr. Morgan had joined a secret society composed of the young men of the village, and known as the "Grand Order of the Iroquois." This had an immense influence upon his future career and studies. The "Order" was instituted for sport and amusement, but its organization was modelled on the governmental system of the Six Nations; and chiefly under Mr. Morgan's direction and leadership, the objects of the "Order" were extended, if not entirely changed, and its purposes improved. To become better acquainted with the social polity of the Indians, young Morgan visited the Aborigines remaining in New York, a mere remnant, but yet retaining so far as they were able, their ancient laws and customs; and he went so far as to be adopted, as a member, by a tribe of Senecas. Before the "Council of the Order," in the years 1844, '45 and '46, he read a series of papers on the Iroquois, which under the *nom-de-plume* of Skenandoah, were published in 1847, in the *American Quarterly Review*, in the form of letters addressed to Albert Gallatin. From this source they were transferred the following year to the columns of *Olden Time*, a pioneer historical magazine, published in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the late Neville B. Craig. These letters contained the first systematic exposition of the internal structure of Indian society and government and especially of its curious system of tribal intermarriages. The following year Mr. Morgan addressed a letter, October 31, 1848, to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, advocating the formation of a cabinet of aboriginal specimens, and suggesting certain persons in the State who had small collections which they would be likely to contribute. Subsequently he presented a valuable collection of fifty choice and selected New York specimens, accompanying them with a report upon their names and the localities where they were found. This was printed in the *Second Report of the Regents*, 1849, and illustrated by five plans of ancient fortifications. He later interested himself in bringing together an exhi-

bition of the manufactures of the Indian tribes then resident in New York State, a detailed account of which, embellished by seventeen beautifully colored plates, was published by the Regents of the University, in their famous *Third Report*, 1850. He succeeded in gathering eighty-eight specimens, all the product of their own handicraft. In January, 1851, he made, to the same body, an extended *Report on the Fabrics, Inventions, Implements and Utensils of the Iroquois*. This was printed as an Appendix to the *Fifth Report of the Regents*, in 1852, with twenty elaborate plates by Richard H. Pease, of Albany. Of these three publications last mentioned, Mr. Thomas W. Field, in his exhaustive *Essay towards an Indian Bibliography*, 1873, says, "These three essays form such an important body of material relating to the Iroquois, that although not issued as separate works, they are worthy of a place in a bibliography of works upon the American Indians. They are the result of the personal observations of one of the most acute and scrupulous of scholars, and the Indian utensils and manufactures they illustrate are the fruits of his own untiring zeal in collecting."

These preparatory papers were followed, in 1851, by the publication of his first great work, *The League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-née, or Iroquois*, a large octavo volume of nearly five hundred pages and richly illustrated. This work at once put Mr. Morgan in the front rank of Indian authorities, and it has kept its position with remarkable persistency in the face of subsequent investigations. The volume is dedicated to Ely S. Parker, an educated Seneca Indian, who, it will be remembered, was on Grant's staff during the latter part of the war of the rebellion, and "who aided Mr. Morgan materially in his researches, by his intelligent and accurate knowledge of the institutions of his forefathers. The laws of descent among the Iroquois, first received Mr. Morgan's attention, and his treatise fully exhibits that marvellous and sagacious legislative restriction by which tribal and national rank was always derived from the mother. Not the least valuable feature of this work, crowded as it is with the result of original investigation, is the map of the territory belonging to or once occupied by the Six Nations, on which all the localities of their numerous villages are shown, with the aboriginal names of the streams, lakes, valleys, and other geographical features. There is also an Appendix, entitled, "Schedule explanatory of the Indian Map." It is a table covering

a dozen pages, and giving the English names of the geographical localities on the map, with the Indian name opposite, and its signification in a third column. Nearly four hundred geographical names are thus rendered and interpreted. Interesting accounts of the daily life, customs and superstitions of these Indians are also given, and it was the first *scientific* account of an Indian tribe ever given to the world. This work is in much demand, and it has become exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain.

In 1856, Mr. Morgan became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the following year attended the meeting of the Association, which was held in Montreal, and read before it a paper entitled *The Laws of Descent of the Iroquois*. This paper awakened great interest in the subject treated, and was the means of Mr. Morgan's first receiving the co-operation of Professor Henry and the Smithsonian Institution in his pursuits. It was printed in the *Proceedings of the Eleventh Meeting of the Association*. Cambridge, 1858.

We have already referred to the railroad and mining enterprises in which Mr. Morgan was so considerably interested. These interests first called him to Marquette in the summer of 1855, and thereafter for more than a dozen years, he annually visited this region at the same season. Ever alert to gain knowledge upon his favorite theme, he had the good fortune, in 1858, during one of these excursions, to come across an encampment of Objibway Indians, and discovered, to his surprise, that although the language of the tribe was essentially different, the organization and system of government was precisely the same as those of the Iroquois. This suggested to him that the characteristics of tribal government which he had heretofore considered as peculiar to the Iroquois, might extend to all the American Indians and, possibly, to the nations of the whole world. He accordingly determined to pursue his investigations among other Indians and other races. With this object in view, he carefully examined the English and Roman systems and finally prepared a circular letter of inquiry, with schedules, for circulation among missionaries, army officers and others conversant with Indian life in this country and with the natives of Asia, the Pacific Islands and those Scythic peoples generally—the Mongolian, Tungusian, Turkish and Finnish families—with whom it has been supposed the Red race of America would affli-

ate, if ever successfully traced to an Asiatic original. This *Circular in reference to the Degrees of Relationship among Different Nations*, was issued by the Smithsonian Institution in January, 1860, as No. 138 of its *Miscellaneous Collections*, and received the endorsement of Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Institution, and of Lewis Cass, the Secretary of State of the United States.

In order to expedite his researches, he determined to make further personal investigations. With this object he made an expedition through Kansas and Nebraska, in the summers of 1859 and 1860. In 1861, he visited the Red River settlements in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and in 1862, ascended the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. Everywhere he sought the native tribes, and by the aid of interpreters gathered a vast amount of information and enlarged his knowledge of the social life and government of the Indians.

The first result of these personal observations was his *Suggestions relative to an Ethnological Map of North America*, which appeared in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1861. But this was a mere spurt. The material collected during these researches and the replies he received to his circular and schedules from all quarters of the globe, were thoroughly systematized, and finally published to the world by the Smithsonian Institution, as Volume XVII. of its *Contributions to Knowledge*, in a massive quarto volume of six hundred pages, entitled *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*. Although this volume did not appear until 1873, it was accepted for publication upon the recommendation of the American Oriental Society, by its committee, Messrs. Hadley, Trumbull and Whitney, in January, 1868, and the preface bears date even two years earlier. The work is divided into three parts. In the first part, after discussing the elements of a system of relationship considered in the abstract, the Roman form of consanguinity and affinity is taken up and explained with fulness, and particularly as typical of the system of the Aryan family. The systems of the Semitic and Uralian families are then treated in the same manner and compared with the Aryan form. The second part, after presenting certain preliminary facts, explains with minuteness and detail the Seneca-Iroquois form of relationship as typical of the system of the American Indian family. In the third and concluding part, the Tamilian form is given as typical of the system of the

Turanian family, after which the forms that prevail among the other Asiatic nations represented in the tables are considered and compared in the typical form. After this the systems of the Malayan family, of which the Hawaiian form is typical, is presented and explained in the same manner. The Eskimo system concludes the series. The work is a monument of indefatigable and patient study, and in it the kinship systems of eighty tribes of North America, together with numerous nations and tribes of the old world and the islands of the sea are recorded. It exhibits a remarkable identity, before unsuspected, between the primitive institution of kinship of the American Indians and the great Turanian and Malayan families, and the publication marks a most important epoch in anthropologic research.

Before the actual publication of this great work, Mr. Morgan prepared a synoptical, or rather epitomized, exposition of the general facts and inductions of his work, entitled *Conjectural Solution of the Origin of the Classificatory System of Relationship*, which he read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in February, 1868, and subsequently published in the Academy's Proceedings. Immediately connected with the same theme were his *Indian Mode of Bestowing and Changing Names*, 1859; *Australian Kinship*, 1872, and *Ethnical Periods*, 1875.

Another important publication, but of a very different character, arose out of Mr. Morgan's railroad and mining interests in the Lake Superior region. From the first he became deeply interested in that most intelligent and industrious animal, the American beaver. During his visits to the mines, "it was," he says, "impossible to withstand the temptation to brook trout fishing, which the streams traversing the intermediate and adjacent districts offered in ample measure. * * * Our course, in passing up and down, was obstructed by beaver dams at short intervals, from two to three feet high, over which we were compelled to draw our boat. Their numbers and magnitude could not fail to surprise, as well as interest, any observer. Although constructed in the solitude of the wilderness, when the forces of nature were still actively at work, it was evident that they had existed and been maintained for centuries, by the permanent impression produced upon the rugged features of the country. The result of the persevering labors of the beaver were suggestive of human industry. The streams were bordered continuously with beaver

meadows, formed by overflows by means of these dams, which had destroyed the timber upon the adjacent lands. Fallen trees, excavated canals, lodges and burrows, filled up the measure of these works. These together seemed to me to afford a much greater promise of pleasure than could be gained with the fish-pole, and very soon, accordingly, the beaver was substituted for the trout. I took up the subject as I did fishing, for summer recreation." Year after year he pursued his new-found pleasure until the information derived from it seemed worthy of arrangement for publication. This resulted in *The American Beaver and his Works*. It issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, in 1868, and was not only an exhaustive, but a highly readable monograph, in which, to use the words of the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, in *The Nation*, Mr Morgan, "with a zeal and patience worthy of Réaumur, the Hubers or of Darwin, re-examined the whole subject, and largely increased our knowledge," and which "justly entitled him to an honorable place in the higher ranks of original observers." The volume was made additionally valuable by profuse illustrations from photographs taken during the author's tours.

The same year as appeared his work on the Beaver, Mr. Morgan made a report to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on *The Stone and Bone Implements of the Arickarees*. In it he gives an account of a collection obtained by the writer in 1862, at the old village of the Mandans, on the Upper Missouri, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, the Arickarees. It covered twenty-two pages, and was published with six plates in the *Twenty-first Report of the Regents*.

About this period Mr. Morgan began his valuable contributions to the *North American Review*, with his interesting paper on *The Seven Cities of Cibola*, in which he claims for the notable group of ruined stone structures in the cañon of the Rio Chaco, about one hundred miles northeast of Zuni, (the generally accepted site of these cities), as the true place of Coronado's famous march. This appeared in April, 1869, and was followed by *Indian Migrations*, October, 1869, and January, 1870; *Montezuma's Dinner*, a review of the second volume of Bancroft's *Native Races of the Pacific Coast*, April, 1876, and *Houses of the Mound-Builders*, July, 1876.

In 1877, appeared his most generally known work, and that which gave him his most extended reputation—*Ancient Society; or Researches in the*

Lines of Human Progress from Savagery, through Barbarism to Civilization. It was the residuum from all of his former researches and observations as sifted carefully through his earlier writings. The book is divided into four parts: *first*, Growth of Intelligence through Inventions and Discoveries; *second*, Growth of the Idea of Government; *third*, Growth of the Idea of the Family; *fourth*, Growth of the Idea of Property. His chief proposition is the development of the science of social and governmental institutions through evolution. He takes for granted the great antiquity of mankind upon the earth as conclusively established, thrusting them back to the glacial periods or prior geological age. He also adopts the theory of the unity of the human race, that all mankind were one in origin. It is needless to say that his theories, as developed in these treatises upon the human family, have many opponents among acute students of anthropology; yet at the same time some of the most conservative and erudite have enrolled themselves among his supporters. The light that he throws upon the early institutions of the Greeks and Romans is of the greatest value. A very competent authority has said, "Just what was needed for the understanding of these was what Mr. Morgan has done; to approach them from the point of view, not of what they grew into, but of what they grew out of; not of the classic ages, but of pre-historic antiquity; not of historical record, but of archæological science. No person before him has ever possessed the materials for this work, for no person has ever brought to the study of the Greek and Roman institutions so comprehensive and accurate a knowledge of the society and government of savage and barbarous peoples."

This work concluded Mr. Morgan's published contributions to the great general subject he had so long industriously studied—the human family. But he still continued his investigations into a co-ordinate branch of the same topic and a highly interesting one—the homes and houses of the native races of America. We have already noted his last two papers in the *North American Review*—*Montezuma's Dinner* and the *Houses of the Mound Builders*. Pursuing this subject, he had prepared a fifth part to his *Ancient Society*, under the title *Growth of the Idea of House Architecture*, but the complete manuscript proved too bulky for a single volume, and this intended fifth part was lopped off and the book appeared without it. A summary of it was given to *Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia* in the

article on the *Architecture of the American Aborigines*. From it also, Mr. Morgan prepared a paper for the first report of the Archæological Institute of America (1880), entitled *A Study of the Houses and House Life of the Indian Tribes*, with a scheme for the exploration of the ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, the San Juan region, Yucatan and Central America. This same year he contributed to the Twelfth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, an account and description of *The Ruins of a Stone Pueblo on the Animas River in New Mexico*, which he had visited a couple of years before. These isolated chapters were soon brought into one homogeneous whole for the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, and published by the Government as the fourth volume of *Contributions to North American Ethnology*. It is entitled *Houses and House-life of the American Aborigines*, a beautiful quarto volume of upward of three hundred pages, appropriately illustrated. The preface is dated "Rochester, N. Y., June 1881," and in it the author says, "I regret to add that I have not been able, from failing health, to give to this manuscript the continuous thought which a work of any kind should receive from its author. But I could not resist the invitation of my friend, Major J. W. Powell, the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, to put these chapters together as well as I might be able, that they might be published by that Bureau. As it will undoubtedly be my last work, I part with it under some solicitude for the reason named, but submit it cheerfully to the indulgence of my readers."

The apprehension with which he closed this preface was only too well founded, and soon was to receive its seal. On his death-bed he received this, his last work, completed, from the printer. "He feebly turned the pages, and as feebly murmured, 'My book.' This was almost his last intelligent act." He had been chosen President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the year 1879-80, and presided over the Boston meeting in August of the last named year. His health was then rapidly failing, and he felt that his period of usefulness was drawing to a close, and when the time for the next meeting came around he was unable to join his co-workers at Cincinnati. His absence meant the end was near at hand. He died at his home in Rochester, of a complication of disorders, on the 17th of December, 1881, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Morgan was married August 13th, 1851, to Mary E., daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Albany, N. Y. This lady, to whom we are indebted for many of the facts in this sketch, with one son, survive him. Mr. Morgan was a member of all the leading scientific associations in this country and of several in Europe. He was elected a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia April 6th, 1871. Mr. Morgan was in politics originally a Whig, but joined the Republicans upon the organization of that party. Although in no sense a politician, he was a member of the State Assembly of New York in 1861 and of the State Senate in 1868-69. He travelled extensively over this country, and made the tour of Europe in 1870-71. His *Alma mater* conferred upon him the Doctorate of Laws, in 1873.

Mr. Morgan is assured a permanent place among the few names entitled to be written down as original investigators, and his writings cannot but increase in value as the studies to which he devoted himself are more generally and scientifically observed. He has presented, certainly, some of the problems of aboriginal character and habits, in a firm and vigorous manner, but he can hardly be accorded the position he claims,—to have discovered the entire secret of pre-historic life on this continent.

NIELS FREDERICK BERNHARD DE SEHESTED.

Mr. Sehested was born in Broholm, Denmark, February 20th, 1813. He was of noble family and was the son of Major Niels Sehested, by his wife Henriette Norkerkrone. He held several important positions, among others, that of Amtsråd, Sogneråd and member of the Rigsdag. He traveled much over Europe, and published some half dozen books and pamphlets, the most important of which was a superb quarto volume with many plates descriptive of various antiquities from Egner, entitled *Fortidsminder og Oldsager fra Egnen om Broholm af F. Sehested til Broholm. Kjobenhavn* 1878. There is an abridged description of the antiquities, in French, at the end of the volume. Mr. Sehested was elected a corresponding member of this Society May 6th, 1880, and presented to our Library, as a mark of his appreciation, copies of all of his writings. He died at Broholm, January 15th, 1882, having nearly completed his sixty-ninth year.

GEORGE SMITH.

Dr. George Smith, well known as the author of the History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa., March 10th, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born February 12th, 1804, in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pa., and was the youngest child and only son of Benjamin Hayes Smith, and Margaret Dunn, his wife. His father was fourth in descent, maternally, from Richard Hayes, a Friend, who emigrated from Ilmiston, Pembroke-shire, Wales, in 1687, and settled on the tract of land in Haverford Township, yet owned by his descendants, the family of the late Dr. Smith. Richard Hayes died in 1697, and his grand-daughter Elizabeth married George Smith, son of Thomas Smith, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, from Ilkley, England; and they were the grandparents of the subject of this notice. Dr. Smith's father, represented Delaware County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from 1801 to 1804. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean, although politically opposed to him, and continued until his death, in 1806, to hold that as well as other positions of honor and trust.

Dr. Smith was brought up in Haverford and Radnor. He received his early education in the day schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently passed some time at the boarding-school of Jonathan Gause, in Chester County. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine April 7th, 1826. His active connection with the profession was, however, of short duration. He retired in about five years, and devoted his time to farming and attending to the numerous public and private trusts that were forced upon him. From 1832 to 1836, he represented the district, composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, in the State Senate, retiring December 8, 1836, to accept the appointment tendered to him by Governor Joseph Ritner, of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his native county, an office he was chosen to fill again for five years from the first Monday in December, 1861, by the suffrages of his fellow men. He not being bred to the law, his position was that of lay-judge. In June, 1854, he was made Superintendent of Common Schools for Delaware County—the first person to hold the office—and for twenty-five years held the

position of President of the School Board of Upper Darby School District. "His connection," says his son, A. Lewis Smith, to whom I am indebted for the material for this sketch, "with the organization of the common school system of Pennsylvania, was one of the earliest and perhaps the most noteworthy incident of his mature years. At the time he was elected a member of the State Senate, the effort to introduce this system received but half-hearted support from its professed friends, and encountered most violent opposition in every part of the State. Previous efforts had failed to secure the enactments of a permanent law of the necessary scope to provide for the free education of the people, and as he was an earnest advocate of the measure, he at once united with those of similar views in endeavoring to secure the passage of a proper bill for the purpose. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, he was called upon to draw up a bill embracing the entire subject. Supported by the powerful advocacy of Thaddeus Stevens, and the wide influence of Governor Wolf, this bill was passed substantially as reported, and proved to be the first practical and efficient measure on the subject of general education in the State of Pennsylvania."

In addition to these matters of public importance, Dr. Smith was devoted to scientific pursuits, giving considerable attention to botany and geology, especially the former; a taste generated, no doubt, by his medical studies. This brought him into intimate relations with prominent scientists, such as John Cassin, the ornithologist; Dr. William Darlington, the botanist; Professor Joseph Lidy, the paleontologist, and many others of similar pursuits. To foster these tastes and promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge and the establishment of a museum, he, with John Cassin, George Miller, Minshall Painter and John Miller, founded, in September, 1833, "The Delaware County Institute of Science." The membership gradually increased, and the Institute was incorporated February 8, 1836. The following year a hall was built in Upper Providence, where the meetings of the Institute have since been held and its Museum located. The latter embraces an important collection of specimens in every department of the Natural Sciences, particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. To perfect this collection, Dr. Smith, a few years since, presented to the Museum his valuable herbarium.

It was in connection with this body, of which Dr. Smith was President from its foundation until his death, and under its auspices, that he prepared and published the *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time. With a notice of the Geology of the County and Catalogues of its minerals, plants, quadrupeds and birds.* This work is an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations, and was issued in the year 1862. It is a model county history, and one of the best local histories yet produced in this country. It is minute and thorough yet not dry and tiresome. It is not only well written, but it is exceedingly interesting, made so by the mode in which the subject is presented to the reader. In addition to the contents as set forth in the title, the volume contains seventy-six pages of biographical notices of persons identified with the county. A vast deal of information is thus preserved which can not be found elsewhere, and the admirable method of placing them by themselves in dictionary form, instead of distributing them through the body of the work, makes them readily accessible and does not interrupt the narrative of the text. Dr. Smith held the pen of a ready writer and contributed numerous controversial articles to the local press on the removal of the seat of Justice from Chester to Media, and upon other subjects. He also published *An Account of the great Rainstorm and Flood of 1843*, and *An Essay demonstrating the fitness of the stone quarried at Leiper's Quarry, in Delaware County, for use in erecting the Delaware Breakwater.*

Dr. Smith was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and his handsome presence and genial manners will be missed alike by his acquaintances and friends. He was married February 26th, 1829, in the presence of the Hon. George M. Dallas, Mayor of Philadelphia, to Mary Lewis, only child of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. Of this marriage eight children were born, five of whom survive the father. The eldest, Abraham Lewis Smith, a much respected member of the Philadelphia bar, and the youngest, Clement Lawrence Smith, a Professor in Harvard College, who has just recently been chosen Dean of the faculty.

Dr. George Smith was elected an Honorary member of this Society, April 2d, 1868, upon the nomination of his old friend, our much respected President Mr. Price. I regret that my opportunities do not afford me

the facilities for presenting a more extended sketch of his life and character.

ELISHA REYNOLDS POTTER.

Judge Potter was born in Kingston, R. I., June 20, 1811, and was the son of the Hon. Elisha Reynolds and Mary [Mawney] Potter. His father was a man of much prominence in Rhode Island, and was a Federalist member of Congress in 1796 and 1797, and from 1809 to 1815, as well as a member of the General Assembly of the State for upwards of forty years. Judge Potter was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1830, having for a classmate Charles Sumner. On leaving college, he began the study of the law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1832, and soon attained eminence in his profession. He was Adjutant-General of the State, 1835-6; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1841; member of Congress, 1843-5; Commissioner of Public Schools, 1849 to 1854; and, for a number of years, a member of the State Legislature. In 1868, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, a position he filled with dignity and honor until his death.

Judge Potter was not only a learned and conscientious lawyer and jurist, but he also devoted much time to general literature and historical pursuits. In 1835, he published *The Early History of Narragansett*; in 1837, *A brief Account of the emissions of Paper Money made by the Colony of Rhode Island*; in 1839, a *Report on the affairs of the Narragansett Indian Tribe*; in 1851, *An Address before the Rhode Island Historical Society*; in 1855, *Reports and Documents upon Public Schools and Education in the State of Rhode Island*, a volume of seven hundred pages; and in 1879, *Memoir concerning the French Settlement and French Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island*. His account of the *Bills of Credit* has been twice reprinted; first in 1865, in Mr. Phillips' *Colonial Currency*, and last in 1880, as No. 8 of *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*, with additions by the publisher, Mr. Sidney S. Rider.

Judge Potter was elected a corresponding member of this Society, April 7th, 1881, and he died of pneumonia, after only two days' illness, at his home in Kingston, on the 10th of April, 1882. He was a man of vast erudition and vigor of intellect. Daniel Webster once said, when

asked how he knew there was such a town in Rhode Island as South Kingston, replied: "Elisha R. Potter lives there; everybody knows Elisha R. Potter."

. HORACE MAYNARD.

Mr. Maynard was born in Westboro', Worcester Co., Mass., August 30, 1814. He was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from two prominent Puritans—paternally from Sir John Maynard, and maternally from the Rev. John Cotton. He was graduated by Amherst College, in the class of 1838, with high honors. Upon leaving college he was called to the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, where he remained nearly six years; first as tutor and instructor in modern languages and then as professor of mathematics. During this period he studied law under Judge Reese, of Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar March 1st, 1844. In 1852 Mr. Maynard began his political career as a member of the Whig National Convention. In 1857 he was elected a member of Congress and continued in the House until 1875, with the exception of the period from 1863 to 1865, when he held the position of Attorney General of Tennessee, by appointment from Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor. He was a staunch loyalist during the war of secession. In March, 1875, immediately after his retirement from Congress, Mr. Maynard was appointed, by President Grant, Minister Resident at Constantinople, and represented this country in Turkey until July 16, 1880. Two months previously he had been nominated by President Hayes, to succeed Mr. Key, as Postmaster General. He assumed the duties of this office August 25, 1880, and up to the close of the administration retained his seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Maynard was elected a corresponding member of this Society May 1, 1879, and while in Turkey contributed to our cabinet some fine oriental coins. He delivered several literary addresses, and many of his political speeches were printed. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home in Knoxville, during the night of the 3d of May, 1882. Mr. Maynard was a man of large stature and swarthy complexion, with long black locks falling on his shoulders. When he was presented to the Sultan, that potentate turned to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who stood beside him, and inquired, "Is this gentleman an American dervish?"

WILLIAM SANSOM VAUX.

Mr. Vaux was the eldest son of George and Eliza H. Vaux, and was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1811. He was one of the eight founders of this Society, on the 1st of January, 1858, and at the time of his death its senior Vice-President, a position he had held for many years. He died May 5, 1882, leaving a large fortune.

HENRY CRUSE MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy was the eldest son of John G. Murphy, and was born in what was then the village of Brooklyn, L. I., on July 1st, 1810. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in the Class of 1830, and at once began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon afterward became a member of the law firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt. When Brooklyn was incorporated in 1834, Mr. Murphy was made City Attorney and afterwards Corporation Counsel. In 1842 he was chosen Mayor, and the same year was elected to Congress, a position to which he was re-elected in 1847. In 1852, when the Democratic Convention nominated General Pierce for President, Mr. Murphy came within one vote of receiving the nomination. After the inauguration of President Buchanan in 1857, Mr. Murphy was appointed Minister to the Netherlands, at the Hague, where he remained until recalled by Mr. Lincoln. Upon his return home in 1861, he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected for six consecutive terms. He was much interested in the project for building a bridge across the East River, and in 1875, when the two cities, Brooklyn and New York, took charge of the matter, he was appointed one of the twenty trustees and chosen by his associates as president, an office he held continuously until his death.

Mr. Murphy was a man of considerable learning, and during his residence abroad devoted his leisure to original investigations among the Dutch archives respecting the early settlement of his native State. The result of these studies is shown in his many important contributions to historical literature. In addition to his articles in *The North American Review*, *The Democratic Review*, and *The Historical Magazine*, he translated from the Dutch *De Vries' Voyages from Holland to America*, 1632.

to 1644, which was printed in a beautiful quarto volume, in 1853, at the cost of Mr. James Lenox. The original of this work is among the rarest books to be found. At the time Mr. Murphy translated it, the copy he used, which belonged to Mr. Lenox, was the only one known to be in this country. Subsequently Mr. Murphy acquired a copy, and later one or two others found their way into private hands at extravagant prices. The introduction contains a biographical sketch of De Vries by the translator. The next year, Mr. Murphy translated and published in one volume, *Representations concerning the Situation, Fruitfulness and poor condition of the New Netherlands, Hague, 1650, and Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces made and arranged from divers true and trusty memories, Antwerp, 1649.*

While at the Hague he printed for private distribution, in a very limited edition, *Henry Hudson in Holland; origin and objects of the voyage which led to the discovery of the Hudson river, 1859, and Jacob Steendam, Noeh Vaster. A memoir of the First Poet in New Netherland, with his Poems descriptive of the Colony, 1861.* Both of these were original and valuable monographs, and the latter was reprinted, with many additions, in his *Anthology of New Netherland*. In 1863, he delivered the Fourth of July oration at Tammany Hall, N. Y., and the following year there appeared, with the imprint *Williamstadt*, his *Poetry of Nieuw-Nederlandt: comprising translations of Early Dutch Poems relating to New York, with memoirs of the authors by the translator.* This was followed in 1867, by *Danker's and Sluyter's Journal of a Voyage to New York, and a Tour in several of the American Colonies in 1679-'80.* This volume was issued as the first publication of the Long Island Historieal Society, and contains an introductory account of the Labadists and their colony, in this country. In 1875, the Bradford Club printed, as its fourth issue, Mr. Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland; or, Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives.* These poets were the dominies, Steendam and Selyns, and the counsellor De Sille. All of these translations by Mr. Murphy were enriched with learned annotations, making them of equal, if not superior, value with original works.

For many years Mr. Murphy was at work upon *A History of Early Maritime Discovery in America*, the earliest explorations of the coast which have led to the settlement of the United States by Europeans.

This work is unfortunately left incomplete, and how great the loss is we know from the chapter he gave us in 1875, on *The Voyage of Verrazzano*, in which he shows, pretty conclusively, the claim of discovery in America, by Verrazzano, to be without any real foundation. This is one of the most mooted points in our early history, and we regret that our space will not afford a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Murphy was elected a corresponding member of this Society, May 6th, 1869, and he died at his residence in Brooklyn, of aneurism of the heart, on Friday, December 1, 1882. His library of *Americana* was one of the richest and most valuable in the country, ranking with the collections of the late Messrs. James Lenox and John Carter Brown. A catalogue of it, chronologically arranged 1480-1800, was printed in 1850, since which time, however, the collection has more than doubled in size, completeness and value.

